M   **M**ultiple index lookup allowed. If more than one index is passed in the INDEXES parameter, all indexes in the list are searched. Otherwise, the M flag causes the Finder to search the starting index and all indexes that alphabetically follow it. This includes both indexes from the traditional location in the data dictionary, as well as lookup indexes defined on the INDEX file that have an "L" (for LOOKUP) in the new "Use" field.

The starting index is taken from the INDEXES parameter. If that is null, the search begins with the default starting Index (see K flag description above).

NOTE: If the first index passed in the INDEXES parameter is a compound index, the M flag is removed and only that one index is searched. See "Lookup Index" in the Details and Features section for more information.

O   **O**nly find exact matches if possible. The Finder first searches for exact matches on the requested Index(es); if any are found, it returns all exact matches to the lookup value. Only if it finds none in the file does it search for partial matches, returning every partial match. For example, if the lookup value is "EINSTEIN" and the file contains entries "EINSTEIN" and "EINSTEIN,ALBERT", only the first record is returned. If the first record did not exist, the Finder would return "EINSTEIN,ALBERT" as a match. If FLAGS does not contain an O, the Finder returns all matches, partial and exact.

If the lookup is done on a compound index, exact matches must be made for every data value subscript in the index in order to consider the entry to be an exact match.

P   **P**ack output. This flag changes the Finder's output format to pack the information returned for each record onto a single node per record. A MAP node is introduced to make it easier to locate different data elements in the output. See the information below in

the Output, the Details and Features, and the Examples sections for more information.

Q   **Q**uick lookup. If this flag is passed, the Finder assumes the passed value is in internal format. The Finder performs NO transforms of the input value, but only tries to find the value in the specified lookup indexes. Therefore, when the Q flag is passed, the lookup is much more efficient. If the FLAGS parameter does not contain a Q, the Finder assumes the lookup value is an external or user-entered value and performs all normal transforms as documented below.

U   **U**nscreened lookup. This flag makes the Finder ignore any whole file screen (stored at ^DD(file#,0,"SCR")) on the file specified in the FILE parameter.

NOTE: Passing this flag does not make the Finder ignore the SCREEN parameter.

X   E**X**act matches only. The Finder returns every exact match to the lookup value on the requested Index(es). Any partial matches present in the file are ignored, and transforms, such as changing the lookup value to uppercase, are not performed. For example, in the scenarios described under the O flag, the Finder behaves identically in the first situation, but under the second it returns no matches, since "EINSTEIN,ALBERT" is not an exact match to "EINSTEIN". If both the O and X flags are passed, the O flag is ignored. If the lookup is done on a compound index, exact matches must be made for every data value subscript in the index.

[.]VALUE   (Required) The lookup value(s). These should be in external format as they would be entered by an end-user, unless the Q flag is used. Except for special lookup values listed below, the lookup value is matched to entries on the lookup INDEXES specified in the call. If the lookup index is compound, then lookup values can be provided for each of the data value subscripts in the index. In that case, VALUE is passed by reference as an array where VALUE(n) represents the lookup value to be matched to the nth subscript in the index. If only one lookup value is passed in VALUE, it is assumed to apply to the first data value subscript in the index.